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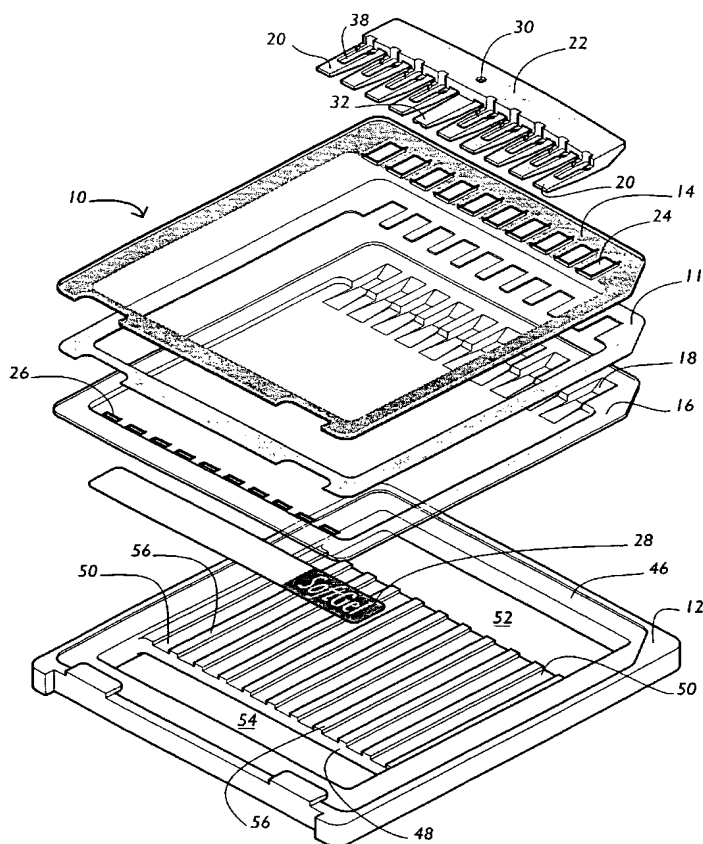
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[Continued on next page]

- (54) Title:** DISPOSABLE THERMOFORMED ELECTROPHORESIS CASSETTE



(57) Abstract: The present invention is concerned with a disposable electrophoresis cassette particularly suitable for pre-cast polyacrylamide gels for protein and nucleic acid electrophoresis. The invention also comprises a support plate for the said cassette that acts as a heat sink and provides a more uniform migration front in operation since the temperature of the gel is substantially the same during electrophoresis operation. Also disclosed is a novel comb element for filling the cassette, and a novel method therefor.



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TITLE

Disposable thermoformed electrophoresis cassette

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is concerned with a disposable electrophoresis cassette particularly suitable for pre-cast electrophoretic media for protein and nucleic acid electrophoresis. The invention also comprises a support plate for the said cassette to ensure proper rigidity thereof into the electrophoresis apparatus, and acting as a heat sink, thus providing a more uniform migration front in operation because the temperature of the
10 medium is substantially even anywhere inside the cassette during electrophoresis operation. The invention also comprises a comb for injection of electrophoresis medium into the cassette, as well as the corresponding method of injection.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Electrophoresis is a well known separation technique that requires the application of electrical current at both poles of a cassette or plate to force samples through an electrophoretic medium that acts as a molecular sieve. The application of a difference of potential between the upper section and the lower section of the cassette assumes the creation of two areas sealed from each other. Because current is transmitted
20 via two separate buffer reservoirs, it is necessary to apply a pressure or force on the cassette so that the seals properly operate. It is therefore imperative that the whole system, including the cassette, possess some rigidity.

 Conventional electrophoresis cassettes are made of two glass plates spaced
25 apart with plastic spacers or tongues to create a space therebetween while ensuring that

the sides of the assembly are properly sealed. Importantly, the spacers must not conduct electrical current. The assembly is generally maintained together with clamps, and it is often necessary to reinforce the seals with hot agar. When the gel is cast into the cassette, a comb element is introduced at one end of the assembly to create one or more reservoirs or wells thereafter wherein the sample(s) will be received later. The shape of the comb may comprise various numbers and sizes of reservoirs, depending on the application required and the size of the cassette. For example, a preparation gel necessitate less reservoirs, while an analytical gel will require more reservoirs and the width thereof will depend on the resolution desired.

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However, such assemblies have several drawbacks and limitations. The assembling operation requires dexterity and is a time-consuming operation, because it is done manually. The plates are conventionally made of glass, and thus must be handled with care. Further, they must be carefully cleaned to obtain good results. Finally, manipulation of acrylamide gel, a commonly used electrophoretic medium, represents a long-term danger for the health of operators since such gel is highly toxic.

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More recently, to simplify the assembling work of operators and reduce poisoning and manipulation hazards, pre-cast cassettes already containing the gel have been made available commercially. The cassettes comprise an acrylamide gel, and a comb is provided at one extremity thereof. However, the cost of these cassettes is prohibitive, and demolding thereof, for visualization of the results, is a delicate and complicated procedure. In addition, the comb is produced by injection molding, and is used to form the wells or reservoirs in the gel. They generally represent an important part of the total cost of the cassette.

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To be economically feasible and capable of supporting, without substantial bending, the mechanical forces applied thereon, cassettes containing pre-cast electrophoresis medium, must be rigid enough and made of a material economically sound and preferably recyclable, such as for example thermoplastic materials like polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA). However, conventionally, in order to be sufficiently rigid, the plates must be relatively thick. Two obvious problems therefore become apparent: a) the amount of thermoplastic material required is significant, thus increasing the cost, which is not suitable for a disposable device; and b) maintaining the gel at an appropriate operating temperature is complicated, because the thick walls of the thermoplastic material act as a dielectric material. Thicker plastic walls also affect the diffusion of the heat generated during the electrophoretic process, creating temperature gradients within the electrophoresis medium, and non-uniform migration of the samples analyzed.

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Conventional processes for filling the cassettes are generally standard, irrespective of the electrophoretic medium. Typically, a gel comprising a mixture of acrylamide and bis-acrylamide, a buffer like tris-borate ethylenediamine (EDTA), tris-acetate-EDTA, tris-glycine, tricine, and a polymerization initiator are injected or cast into the cassette. Some of these products are neurotoxic and/or irritant, and must therefore be handled with extreme care. A laboratory pipette or a pump can be used to fill the cassette from the top with the liquid medium. Once the cassette is filled, a comb closes the top of the cassette. The comb has a design such that it contains one or more teeth forming reservoirs in the gel wherein the sample will be placed later. After polymerization of the medium, the comb is removed, as well as a separator present in the lower portion of the

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cassette. The cassette is then placed in an electrophoresis apparatus wherein the lower and upper portions of the gel will be in contact with two independent buffer solutions.

The samples are then introduced in the reservoirs, and current is applied to separate the various components of each sample. After completion of the separation, the medium is
5 removed from the cassette for further processing, i.e., coloration, photograph and analysis.

Again, such system and procedure have various major drawbacks and limitations. As stated above, manual filling of the cassette requires great care and dexterity, not to mention exposure of the operator to toxic chemicals. Further,
10 undesirable bubbles often form during filling, and installation of the comb after filling may also create bubbles at the bottom of the teeth. Such air bubbles must be avoided at all times, since they interfere significantly with the samples migrating in the polymerized gel during the electrophoresis procedure.

15 Pre-cast gels have been marketed recently, but have not been able to overcome other problems mentioned above for cassettes containing the same, such as prohibitive costs. One of the main reason is that the cassettes are obtained by injection molding, which is a costly and relatively slow process because of the significant amount of plastic required for injection, the cost of the plastic material itself, and the time necessary to
20 allow complete cooling of the cassette thus obtained. In addition, because the cassettes are made of a thermoplastic material, gel polymerization is greatly affected and slowed down because the polymer absorbs free radicals generated by the chain reaction of the polymerization. As a result, the polymerized electrophoretic medium does not "stick" to the cassette inner surfaces. An expensive coating layer or overlay must therefore be

applied on the thermoplastic material surfaces to minimize this problem and ensure proper polymerization quality and speed.

The electrophoresis operation necessitates the application of a voltage across the gel that generates heat that must be somehow dissipated. During the heat dissipation process, if the temperature of the gel is not uniform, it causes distortion in the separated protein or polynucleic acid bands. Such heat is therefore a critical problem because it limits the rate at which gels can be run. Increasing temperatures reduces the resistance and increases current at a given voltage. Although the net effect is a shorter run, excessive temperature can lead to undesirable band broadening. It is therefore preferable to run at a higher voltage and a constant lower temperature.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is concerned with an electrophoresis cassette comprising:

- first and second thermoformed surfaces comprising their edges in hermetic contact with each other and defining a volume therebetween for receiving an electrophoretic medium;

- either of first or second surface comprising at least one opened reservoir molded therein at one end; and

- either of first or second surface further comprising at least one aperture at an opposite end thereof.

In a preferred embodiment, the cassette comprises a male member having a structure complementary to that of the at least one reservoir, the male member being adapted to be removably inserted therein and further comprising:

- an inlet and an outlet for injecting the electrophoretic medium therethrough and
5 into the volume defined by the first and second surfaces; and
- at least one opening for discharge of the excess of the electrophoretic medium.

In a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a comb for an electrophoretic cassette adapted to be removably inserted into the cassette and allowing
10 injection therein of an electrophoretic medium and discharge of excess of electrophoretic medium therefrom, comprising at least one inlet and one outlet for injection of the electrophoretic medium into the cassette, the outlet extending longitudinally on a first side of at least one tooth.

15 In a third aspect of the invention, there is provided an electrophoresis assembly comprising:

- a cassette as defined above;
- an electrophoretic medium comprised in the volume; and
- a support comprising a frame adapted to receive the cassette, the support further
20 comprising a plurality of recesses forming corresponding channels between a cassette surface and the support, thus allowing passage of a coolant therein, whereby the temperature of the medium is substantially the same within the volume.

In a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for casting an
25 electrophoretic medium into a cassette, comprising the steps of:

- sealing any aperture present in the cassette;
 - injecting the electrophoretic medium into the inlet of the comb defined above, the medium penetrating into the volume through the comb; and
 - continuing injection of the medium until all the volume is filled and an excess thereof is
- 5 discharged from at least one opening of the comb.

Finally, in a fifth aspect of the invention, there is provided a composition for use as an electrophoretic medium comprising:

- an electrophoretic gel;
- 10 - a polymerization initiator;
- a buffer; and
- an adhesive agent allowing adhesion of polymerized electrophoretic medium onto a surface of an thermoplastic electrophoretic cassette.

15 **IN THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 illustrates a cassette and corresponding support plate in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates the details of a comb developed in accordance with the present invention; and

20 Figure 3 illustrates the support plate developed for supporting the present cassette.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the field of electrophoresis, and more particularly to a cassette suitable therefor. It is to be assumed that the gel used as the electrophoretic

25 medium is preferably an acrylamide (or polyacrylamide) gel, whether cross-linked or not.

However, other conventional and well known electrophoretic media such as agarose gel or starch gel, can be used. Polyacrylamide gel is particularly preferred because it is transparent, electrically neutral, and can be made in various pore sizes. Other co-monomers well known in the field include N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide, N,N-bisacrylylcystamine, N,N'-(1,2-dihydroxyethylene)bisacrylamide, N,N'-diallyl-tartardiamide, and the like.

The drawings provided herewith are for the sole purpose of illustrating preferred embodiments of the invention, and shall not be considered as limiting the scope thereof.

Referring to drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a cassette assembly **10** and a support **12** therefor. Cassette **10** comprises a top plate **14** and a reservoir plate **16** each of a substantially square shape and having their four edges sealed, either with an adhesive layer **11** inserted therebetween, or with the help of any other compatible sealing means such as glue, ultrasonic welding, tape etc. The structure of layer **11** is complementary with that of both plates **14** and **16**.

Plates **14** and **16** are preferably made of a chemically and electrically inert material having the desired degree of rigidity to support and protect the gel during casting thereof, as well as shipping and handling operations. A thermoplastic "thermoformable" material is most preferred because the plates can be produced commercially via sheet thermoforming, which is quick, reliable and relatively cheap. Preferred thermoplastic materials suitable for the purposes of the invention include any electrically and chemically inert thermoplastic material that can be easily and economically thermoformed. Most

preferred examples are polystyrene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), glycol-modified PET, polyethylene naphthalate, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), polycarbonate, PMMA, polyvinylacetate (PVA),
5 ethylene vinylacetate (EVA), polypropylene, polyesters, cellulose acetates, polyamides such as nylon™, and copolymers thereof. Preferably, both plates **14** and **16** are made of the same material for compatibility purposes. In addition, at least reservoir plate **16** should be transparent, but it is preferred that both plates **14** and **16** be transparent.

10 Reservoir plate **16** comprises a series of reservoirs **18** for receiving a corresponding series of teeth **20** of comb **22**. Top plate **14** has a complementary structure, i.e., a series of openings **24**, that allow the passage therethrough of the plurality of teeth **20** for engagement into reservoirs **18**. Reservoir plate **16** further comprises a series of slots **26** aligned with the series of reservoirs **18**, and of substantially the same width.
15 During filling, shipping and handling operations, these slots are sealed with a removable sealing strip **28** that will be removed before placing cassette **10** in the electrophoresis device. In an alternate embodiment, it has been found that the series of slots **26** can be replaced with slots having a smaller width but being present in a greater number, i.e., preferably twice the number of slots **26**, with the same end result.

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Comb **22** comprises an aperture or inlet **30** extending therethrough substantially perpendicularly to its longitudinal section, and aligned with a tooth **32**, the latter comprising a longitudinal recess **34** shown in phantom lines in Figure 2 and serving as an outlet. After engagement of teeth **20** into the series of reservoirs **18**, an

electrophoretic medium is injected into cassette **10** through aperture **30** and recess **34**, as indicated by arrow **36**. The flow of electrophoretic medium inside cassette **10** is also indicated by arrows **31** and **33**. To ensure complete and proper filling of cassette **10**, as well as minimizing air bubbles, a slight excess of electrophoretic medium must be injected. Such excess is discharged out of cassette **10** through a longitudinal recess **38** provided in each tooth **18**. The flow of discharge is indicated by arrow **44**. Recess **38** is located on the side of a tooth **20** that is opposite to the side of tooth **32** comprising recess **34**. Each tooth **20** further comprises a pair of grooves **40** and **42**, the depth of which being much smaller than that of recess **38**, and arranged to form a V. The purpose of these grooves is mainly to facilitate gel separation from comb **22** upon removal thereof after completion of polymerization of the electrophoretic medium, although they may also be useful for discharge of excess of gel. Grooves **40** and **42** allow a clean separation of comb **22** from the gel, thus leaving a lower surface of reservoir **18** containing the medium substantially similar and even in each reservoir **18**.

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During the electrophoretic medium casting process, the medium is poured into cassette **10** through opening **30** of comb **22**, and allowed to solidify. Preferably, the cassette is held in a manner such that plates **14** and **16** are kept substantially parallel to facilitate the filling of the cassette. Plates **14** and **16** can be kept substantially parallel by, for example, applying a tension on each side thereof to stretch its position, or a "non-sticky" glue is applied on the external surface of the plates, so that the latter can be removably "stuck" during injection of the electrophoretic medium therebetween. Alternately, a vacuum can be applied both outside and inside the cassette, i.e., inside for drawing the gel inside the cassette, and outside for maintaining the plates substantially parallel. A combination of vacuum outside and positive pressure inside the cassette may

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also be used. The polymerization process begins after an excess of medium has poured out of each recess **38**, confirming complete filling of cassette **10**. This method therefore substantially eliminates air bubbles from cassette **10**. Once polymerization is complete, cassette **10** is stored appropriately in a conventional manner.

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Comb **22** is preferably removed only minutes prior to the use of the cassette, or immediately after complete polymerization of the gel, prior to storage, if the reservoirs **18** are well preserved from dehydration. At that point, it is slowly pulled out of the cassette, and each reservoir **18** is thereafter filled with an appropriate volume of a sample to be electrophoresed.

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It is well known that in operation, the temperature of the electrophoresis gel increases. It is also well known that the temperature will be higher towards the middle of the cassette than on the sides thereof. As a result, the migration front of the products to be separated is altered, and erroneous interpretation might occur. A novel support plate has therefore been developed to overcome these problems, as well as for providing a proper profile maintenance, i.e., sufficient rigidity of the thin walls of the cassette, and facilitating installation of the cassette into an operational position in a conventional electrophoresis apparatus.

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Support plate **12** comprises a frame **46** adapted to receive therein cassette **10**, and comprising a surface **48** with a plurality of longitudinal recesses **50**, which can be of any shape and size. Openings **52** and **54** are cut within the plate to define a free space substantially corresponding in size to reservoir **18** and slots **26**. When cassette **10** is placed onto support **12**, it lies directly onto ridges **56** of plate **12**, thus forming a series of

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channels between recesses **50** and a surface of cassette **10** for circulation of the buffer solution therein (flow indicated by arrows **51**), and thus helping dispersing heat generated within the cassette. As illustrated, each recess **50** is preferably aligned with a reservoir **18** and a slot **26**, to ensure that the temperature of the migrating product and the gel is substantially the same, whether the reservoir is near the side or the middle of the cassette.

It has however been found that such alignment is not mandatory. The critical element is that some buffer solution is allowed to circulate between the support plate and the cassette to "extract" heat from the latter. Support **12** can be made of any suitably rigid material, but is preferably made of a heat conducting material, so that heat is also extracted from ridges **56** that are in direct contact with the surface of cassette **10** lying thereon, and dispersed within the structure of the support. Cassette **10** can be maintained in place in plate **12** with the help of a couple of retainer plates **58**.

With respect to the problem of interference of the polymerization process caused by the thermoplastic material of the cassette, it has been found that by combining a powerful initiator generating more free radicals with an appropriate "sticking" agent in the gel composition, there is no longer a need to apply a costly protective layer over the thermoplastic surfaces. Examples of such initiators include ammonium persulfate and N,N,N,N-tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED); 4-dimethylaminopropionitrile; 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone; 2,2-diethoxy-acetophenone; 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone; 2',4'-dimethoxy-acetophenone; 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-propiophenone; 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one, and mixtures thereof. These strong initiators allow a substantially complete polymerization of the gel. However, the resulting polymerized gel does not stick to the plastic surface, which is critical, particularly in view of the fact that the cassette structure is relatively flexible.

Detachment or unsticking of the polymerized electrophoretic medium from the cassette inner surfaces may lead to the introduction of undesirable air bubbles between the plastic surface and the gel, and may also cause irregularities in the medium structure, thus severely impairing the efficiency of the cassette. Surprisingly, it has been found that by adding to the gel composition a small amount of an adhesive compound is sufficient to allow the gel to adequately stick onto the plastic surface. The adhesive compound preferably corresponds to that used for coating the inner surfaces of currently available thermoplastic cassettes for the same purpose. However, the costs associated with the processing and coating of such a layer on the inner surfaces of the cassette are significant.

On the other hand, in the present invention, all one has to do is to add a sufficient amount of the said adhesive compound into the gel composition to be injected into the cassette to achieve the same result. Not only is the procedure more simple, but the amount of adhesive compound required is smaller. Suitable adhesive compounds include polysilazanes or tetra-substituted silicon derivatives. The substituents can be the same or different, and include a straight or branched alkyl, alkoxy, ketone, ester or amide each comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or an amino, halogen, cyano or hydroxy. Preferred adhesives are alkyl alkoxy silane derivatives. Most preferred adhesives include Silane A-174, methacryloxytrimethoxysilylpropane, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate, 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, MEMO, DYNASYLAN MEMO, and γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane.

The thickness of plates 14 and 16 should be sufficient to be rigid enough for operation in an electrophoresis system. For economical purposes, it has been found that it is not necessary to exceed a thickness of about 40/1000.

While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications, and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention, and including such departures from
5 the present description as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains, and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth, and as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrophoresis cassette comprising:

- first and second thermoformed surfaces comprising their edges in hermetic contact with each other and defining a volume therebetween for receiving an electrophoretic medium;

- either of first or second surface comprising at least one opened reservoir molded therein at one end; and

- either of first or second surface further comprising at least one aperture at an opposite end thereof.

2. A cassette according to claim 1 further comprising a male member having a structure complementary to that of the at least one reservoir, the male member being adapted to be removably inserted therein and further comprising:

- an inlet and an outlet for injecting the electrophoretic medium therethrough and into the volume defined by the first and second surfaces; and

- at least one opening for discharge of the excess of the electrophoretic medium.

3. A cassette according to claim 1 wherein the first surface comprises a reservoir plate comprising the at least one reservoir in an upper portion and apertures in a lower portion, and wherein the second surface comprises a top plate comprising at least one opening aligned with the at least one opened reservoir of the reservoir plate.

4. A cassette according to claim 2 wherein the male member comprises a comb comprising a number of teeth corresponding to the number of reservoirs, each tooth

having a structure adapted to cooperatively and removably engage into the at least one opened reservoir.

5 5. A cassette according to claim 1, wherein an adhesive layer is inserted between the first and second surfaces.

6. A cassette according to claim 1, wherein both first and second surfaces are made of a substantially transparent, non-conductive material and chemically inert material.

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7. A cassette according to claim 6, wherein the material comprises polystyrene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), glycol-modified PET, polyethylene naphthalate, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC),
15 polycarbonate, PMMA, polyvinylacetate (PVA), ethylene vinylacetate (EVA), polypropylene, polyesters, cellulose acetates, polyamides, and copolymers thereof.

8. A cassette according to claim 4, wherein the outlet extends longitudinally on a first side of a tooth.

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9. A cassette according to claim 8, wherein at least one tooth comprises a recess extending longitudinally on a second side opposite to the first side, for discharge of excess of electrophoretic medium.

10. A cassette according to claim 9, wherein the recess comprises a groove on each side thereof, to form a v-shaped groove.

11. A comb for an electrophoretic cassette adapted to be removably inserted into the cassette and allowing injection therein of an electrophoretic medium and discharge of excess of electrophoretic medium therefrom, comprising at least one inlet and one outlet for injection of the electrophoretic medium into the cassette, the outlet extending longitudinally on a first side of at least one tooth.

12. A comb according to claim 11, wherein at least one tooth comprises a recess for discharge of the excess of the electrophoretic medium, the recess extending longitudinally on a second side opposite to the first side of the tooth.

13. A comb according to claim 12, wherein the recess comprises a groove on each side thereof, to form a v-shaped groove.

14. An electrophoresis assembly comprising:

- a cassette according to claim 1;
- an electrophoretic medium comprised in the volume; and
- a support comprising a frame adapted to receive the cassette, the support further comprising a plurality of recesses forming corresponding channels between a cassette surface and the support, thus allowing passage of a coolant therein, whereby the temperature of the medium is substantially the same within the volume.

15. A method for casting an electrophoretic medium into a cassette according to claim 2 comprising the steps of:

- sealing the at least one aperture;

- injecting the electrophoretic medium into the inlet, the medium penetrating into the
5 volume through the male member; and

- continuing injection of the medium until all the volume is filled and an excess thereof is discharged from the at least one opening of the male member.

16. A method according to claim 15 wherein the electrophoretic medium is
10 polymerized immediately after casting, or just prior to use of the cassette.

17. A method according to claim 15 wherein the male member comprises a comb comprising a number of teeth corresponding to the number of reservoirs, each tooth having a structure adapted to cooperatively and removably engage into the at least one
15 reservoir.

18. A method according to claim 17 wherein the outlet extends longitudinally on a first side of a tooth.

19. A method according to claim 18, wherein at least one tooth comprises a recess
20 for discharge of the electrophoretic medium, the recess being a second side opposite to the first side of the tooth.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the recess comprises a groove on
25 each side thereof, to form a v-shaped groove.

21. A composition for use as an electrophoretic medium comprising:

- an electrophoretic gel;
- a polymerization initiator;
- 5 - a buffer; and
- an adhesive agent allowing adhesion of polymerized electrophoretic medium onto a surface of an thermoplastic electrophoretic cassette.

22. A composition according to claim 21 wherein the gel comprises acrylamide
10 gel, optionally cross-linked, agarose gel or starch gel; the polymerization initiator
comprises ammonium persulfate and N,N,N,N-tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED); 4-
dimethylaminopropionitrile; 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone; 2,2-diethoxy-
acetophenone; 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone; 2',4'-dimethoxyacetophenone; 2-
hydroxy-2-methyl-1-propiophenone; 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one, and
15 mixtures thereof; the buffer comprises tris-borate EDTA, tris-acetate-EDTA, tris-glycine,
tricine, or mixtures thereof; and the adhesive agent comprises at least one tetra-substituted
silicon derivative wherein the substituents are the same or different and comprise a
straight or branched alkyl, alkoxy, ketone, ester or amide each comprising from 1 to 8
carbon atoms, amino, halogen, cyano or hydroxy.

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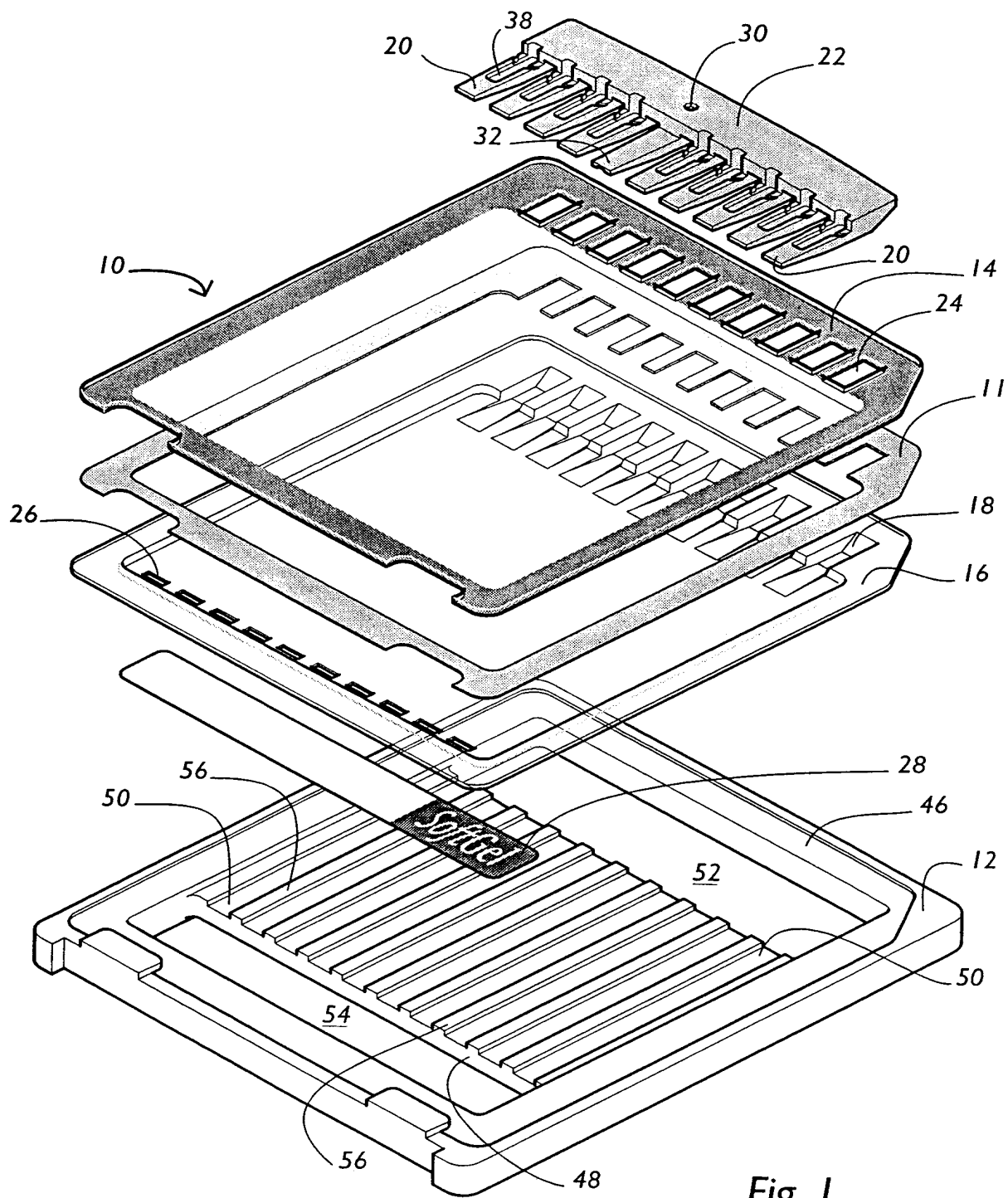
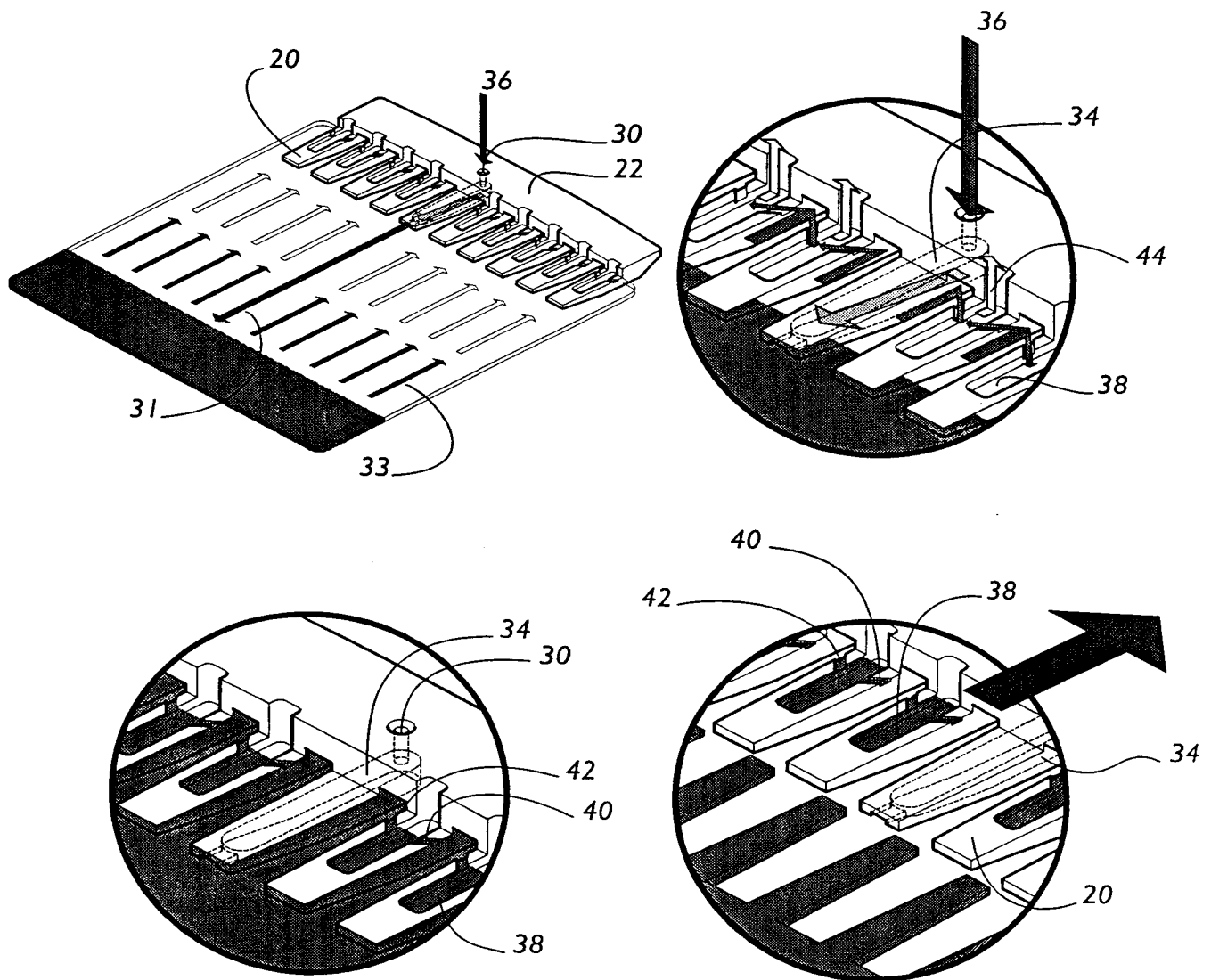


Fig. 1

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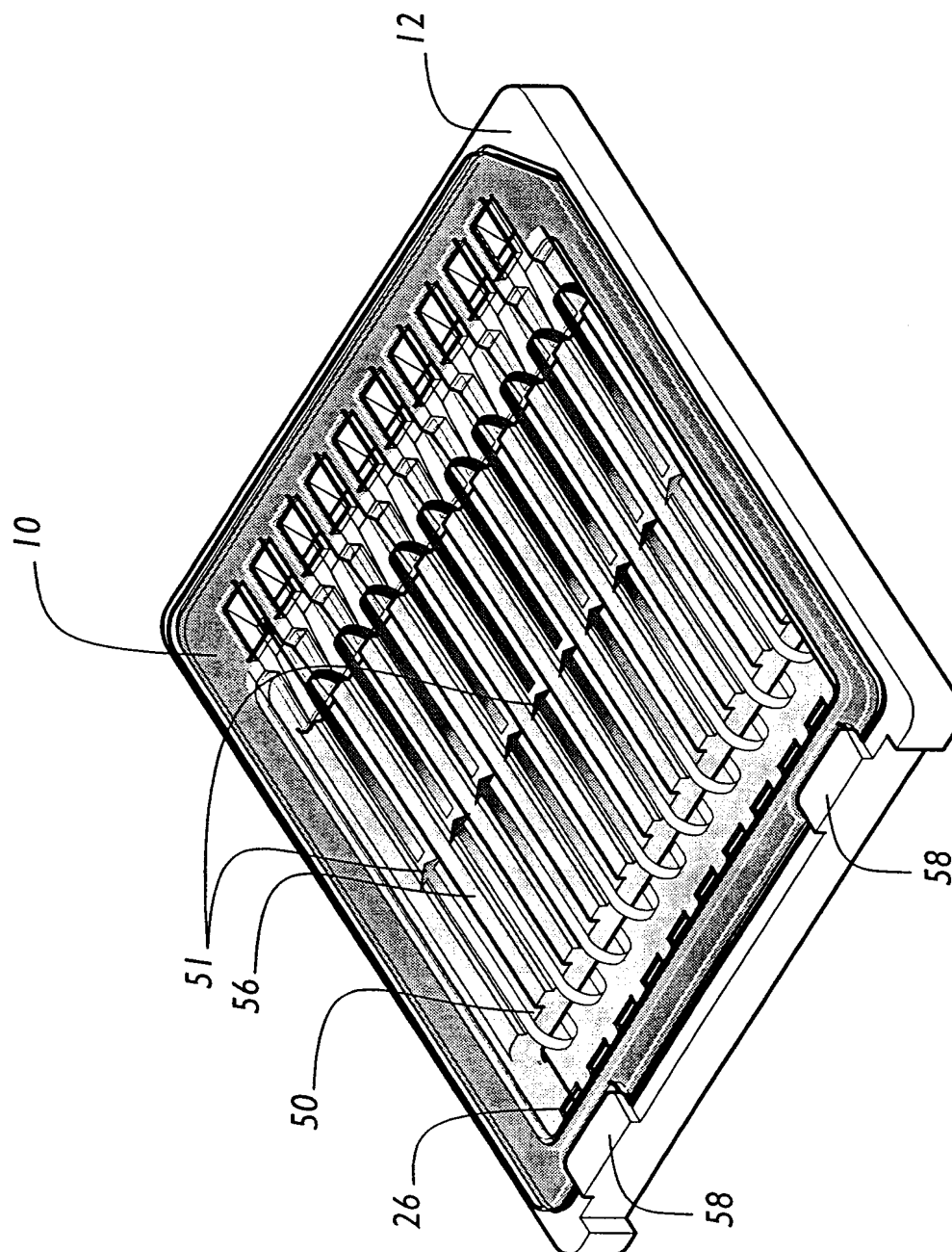


Fig. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 00/00984

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G01N27/447

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 41070 A (ETHROG BIOTECHNOLOGY LTD) 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06) page 16, line 28 -page 17, line 7 ----	1, 11, 14, 15, 21
A	US 5 569 369 A (LEFFLER CHARLES E ET AL) 29 October 1996 (1996-10-29) abstract; figure 1 ----	1
A	EP 0 339 974 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 2 November 1989 (1989-11-02) abstract; figure 3 ----	1
A	US 5 443 704 A (KIRKPATRICK FRANCIS H ET AL) 22 August 1995 (1995-08-22) column 8, line 63 ----- -/--	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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